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AIRFIELDS SYSTEM

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This Software Requirements Specification (SRS) for the Airfields System was prepared under the general direction of the Chief, General Applications Division (JEXAG); and the Chief, Software Development Department (JEXA).

The project which this SRS addresses is intended to demonstrate the practicality of using Ada 95 as the programming language to support conversion and re-engineering of Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) applications to the Global Command and Control System (GCCS) environment. Guidance and mentoring of this project is being provided by CACI, a software engineering firm under contract with the Ada Joint Program Office (AJPO).

Any questions, comments, or considerations relative to this Software Requirements Specification should be directed to the following:

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ABSTRACT

This Software Requirements Specification (SRS) pertains to the Airfields Retrieval System. In particular, information within this SRS will regard the menu-driven, graphical user interface (GUI) and the reporting capabilities that will reside on the GCCS. The GUI will provide a user-friendly environment to create selection criteria for the Airfields Retrieval System on the GCCS.

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SECTION 1. SCOPE

The following paragraphs describe and present an overview of the system and this document.

1.1 Identification

This Software Requirements Specification (SRS) establishes the engineering and qualification requirements for the Airfields Retrieval System (ARS).

1.2 Airfields Overview

The Airfields Retrieval System provides the Global Command and Control System (GCCS) community with a wide range of data about airfields in the free world. All data is supplied by the Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center (DMAAC) and updated monthly. The Airfields Retrieval System provides reports in several different formats and has the capability to provide output to screen and to hardcopy printouts. Report selections are: One-line, One-Page Summary, Multi-Page, Selective Data Retrieval, and Turnaround reports.

1.3 Document Overview

This SRS specifies the requirements allocated to the Airfields Retrieval System. Section 2 of this document describes the other documents applicable to this project. Section 3 describes the general requirements of this system. Section 4 provides the database requirements of this system. The requirements for a Graphical User Interface (GUI) are detailed in Section 5. Section 6 provides the report requirements. Section 7 lists the qualification requirements for the system. Section 8 discusses the preparation for the delivery of the system. Section 9 provides document references, and Section 10 contains a list of terms and abbreviations used for this document.

This SRS will become the Allocated Baseline for the system and is used by JEXNGK as the basis for product integration and formal testing of the system.

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SECTION 2. APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

The following paragraphs provide a listing of the documents (both Government and non-Government) consulted to assist in generating this SRS. This document list establishes an order of precedence for the SRS references.

2.1 Government Documents

The following documents of the exact issue shown form a part of this specification to the extent specified herein. If the documents referenced herein and the contents of this specification conflict, the contents of this specification shall be considered a superseding requirement.

SPECIFICATIONS:

PS/1GE/005	Product Specifications for the Automated Air Facilities Information File (AAFIF), Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center
	User Interface Specifications for the Global Command and Control System (GCCS)

STANDARDS:

DOD-STD-2167A	Defense System Software Development
DOD-STD-2168	Defense System Software Quality Program
PM 1-90	Documentation Standards and Publications Style Manual
PM 2-90	Standards and Procedures for Software Projects

DRAWINGS:

None

OTHER PUBLICATIONS:

AFSCP 800-14	Software Quality Indicators
	Airfields System 2.0 User Instructions
	Airfields System 2.0 Programmer Maintenance Guide

Copies of specifications, standards, drawings, and other publications required by suppliers in connection with specified procurement functions should be obtained from the contracting agency or as directed by the contracting officer.

2.2 Non-Government Documents

The following documents of the exact issue shown form a part of this specification to the extent specified herein. In the event of conflict between the documents referenced herein and the contents of this specification, this specification shall be considered a superseding requirement.

SPECIFICATIONS:

None

STANDARDS:

None

DRAWINGS:

None

OTHER PUBLICATIONS:

ISSN 0018-9235	IEEE SPECTRUM, Toward More Compatible Human-Computer Interfaces

Technical society and technical association specifications and standards are generally available for reference from libraries. They are also distributed among technical groups and using Federal Agencies.

SECTION 3. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Sizing and Timing Requirements

Sizing and timing requirements for the Airfields Retrieval System are not critical under the resources available in the GCCS. Every effort will be made to produce a system of reasonable size which operates within acceptable time limits.

3.2 Security Requirements

The Airfields Retrieval System is located within a Secret/Noforn computer system. While the source code will be unclassified, the data entered and processed may be classified up to the Secret/Noforn level. The GCCS environment provides security safeguards; therefore, the Airfields System will need no additional safeguards.

3.3 Safety Requirements

The Airfields Retrieval System is a software product and is intended for use in an office environment. There are no applicable requirements regarding potential hazards to personnel, property, and the physical environment.

3.4 Design Constraints

The design constraints to the Airfields Retrieval System include the availability of high level language compilers and previously developed UNIX-compatible Graphical User Interface (GUI) development packages and a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS).

3.5 Software Quality Factors

The following subparagraphs describe the software quality factors that apply to the Airfields Retrieval System and the compliance criteria that will be used to uphold these factors.

3.5.1 Specific Software Quality Factors. Certain predefined quality factors prevail within the GCCS environment in which the Airfields Retrieval System resides. They have been developed through actual software system design experience and proven to lead to higher quality software products.

a. Correctness. The degree to which the software satisfies its specified requirements.

b. Efficiency . The degree to which the software performs its intended functions with minimum consumption of computer time and storage resources.

c. Flexibility . The effort required to enhance the software or to modify it to meet new requirements. Flexibility and maintainability make software supportable.

d. Integrity . The degree to which the software controls unauthorized access to or modification of system software and data.

e. Interoperability . The degree to which the software is able to interface with other systems.

f. Maintainability . The effort required to locate and correct any error in the software. Maintainability and flexibility make software supportable.

g. Reliability . The degree to which the software consistently performs its intended applications.

h. Reusability . The degree to which the software can be used in multiple applications.

i. Testability . The effort required to ensure that the software performs its intended functions.

j. Usability . The effort required to learn the human interface with the software, to prepare input, and to interpret output of the software.

3.5.2 Compliance Verification . Key software quality indicators relate to the software quality factors, and can be utilized to monitor system development quality. These are the quality indicators that ensure that the software quality factors are engineered into a system:

a. Completeness . Completeness indicates at what point a system has been developed to an acceptable level. It is the most complex quality indicator to compute, taking many inputs into consideration. Completeness provides the basis for quality software development. It directly relates to Correctness, Maintainability, Reliability, and Testability. Completeness can be used throughout the development life cycle process to monitor software development quality.

b. Design Structure . Design Structure is a gauge of the clarity and simplicity of the design of the entire system rather than module design. Clarity and simplicity of Design Structure facilitates detection of errors and modifications to the system. Design Structure relates to Efficiency, Maintainability, Reliability, and Testability.

c. Defect Density . Defect Density is determined through inspection of the design and code. Defects discovered should track closely with defects corrected. Correctness, Maintainability, Reliability, and Testability are quality factors which correlate to Defect Density.

d. Fault Density . Fault Density follows up on Defect Density and is very similar but focuses on detecting discrepancies during the testing phase of the system development. Again faults discovered and faults corrected should closely parallel, especially as system design approaches the final phases. Correctness, Maintainability, Reliability, and Testability directly apply to Fault Density monitoring.

e. Test Coverage . Test Coverage is an indicator of the thoroughness of testing via calculating the percentage of the total required capabilities tested multiplied by the percentage of the system structures tested. The quality factors Correctness, Maintainability, Reliability, and Testability apply to this quality indicator.

f. Test Sufficiency . Test Sufficiency is derived by using the Fault Density to predict the remaining software faults. This prediction is in turn used to access the sufficiency of software integration and system testing. Correctness, Maintainability, Reliability, and Testability relate to Test Sufficiency.

g. Documentation . Documentation is the indicator of the sufficiency and adequacy of the software documentation. It also provides identification of possible problems in deliverable software documentation and source listing required for usability and maintainability of operational and support software. Correctness, Maintainability, Reliability, Testability, and Usability are the quality factors directly related to the Documentation quality indicator.

3.6 Human Performance/Human Engineering Requirements

System developers recognize a variety of principles as applicable to interface design in general, independent of the anticipated end use. Basic human factors design principles that will be included in formulation of the Airfields Retrieval System to limit human errors and increase human information processing capabilities include:

a. Making it difficult to do something disastrous inadvertently, like deleting file unintentionally or entering improper data that could put the processor into an endless loop. This would be done by permitting retraction of data or refusing acceptance of an improper entry.

b. Modularizing applications in terms of users' tasks, not programming convenience. For example, show the text as it will be printed without requiring a separate procedure for formatting.

c. Using simple metaphors to explain task organization. The prompting text should not require the user to read the user's manual to understand what is being asked.

d. Limiting interactive access to only when needed. Every attempt should be made to "bury" the complexity of the system. The interface should only ask for pertinent information relevant to the chosen functions in a logical sequence of questions or menu selections.

With the properly designed GUI, users with any experience with the Airfields System would require no additional training. In fact the system would make more sense to them. New users would require minimal training.

3.7 Requirements Traceability

The Airfields Retrieval System requirements specification will be used as the baseline for constructing a system design and for devising test plans and procedures. All parts of the design, implementation, and testing of the Airfields Retrieval System must relate back to the requirements specification.

SECTION 4. DATABASE REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Database Format

The database for the Airfields Retrieval System will be in a relational format and will be implemented using a commercial relational database management system (RDBMS).

4.2 Database Contents

The relational database design will be able to hold data from the Automated Air Facilities Information File (AAFIF). The product specifications for the AAFIF are included in Appendix A of this document.

4.3 Initial Loading

The initial loading of the database will include the unclassified elements of the AAFIF. Classified elements of the database will be loaded when the system is moved into a classified environment.

4.4 Periodic Updates

Monthly updates to the AAFIF will be received from DMAAC and will be incorporated into the relational database.

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SECTION 5. GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE (GUI) REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Menu System

The GUI will use a menu system which includes the functionality of the original system. The screens used in the original system are found in the Airfields System 2.0 User Instructions, which is included in Appendix B.

5.2 GCCS Standards

The GUI for the Airfields Retrieval System must adhere to the standards of the Global Command and Control System (GCCS). These standards are published in the User Interface Specifications for the Global Command and Control System (GCCS).

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SECTION 6. REPORT REQUIREMENTS

6.1 Selection of Airfields. The Airfields Retrieval System reports provide selection of airfields based on one of the following main criteria per report (see Appendix A for detailed descriptions):

1) By Country Code

2) By Country Code and BE (Base Encyclopedia) Number

3) By Country Code and ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization)/FAA (Federal Aviation Administration) Code

4) By Geographic Location

5) By Country Code and Airfield Name

6) By Country Code and Coordinate/Radius

Additional airfields selection criteria include:

1) Security Classification (only on a classified system)

2) Airfield Status

3) Airfield Criteria:
   a. Runway Length (min and max)
   b. Runway Width (min and max)
   c. Load Class Number (min and max)
   d. Surface
   e. Taxiway Width (max)

6.2 One-Line Reports

The one-line report presents summary data on airfields, one line per airfield retrieved. Users may request a more detailed (one-page) report on any of the airfields displayed on the screen.

6.2.1 Screen Output. The one-line report displays airfield summary information on the terminal screen, one line per airfield, providing the user the capability to request more detailed information on individual airfields. The one-line report includes the following summary information (see Appendix A for detailed descriptions of data elements and Appendix B for screen layouts):

1) Country Code

2) BE Number

3) Airfield Name

4) Primary Runway Information
   a. Coordinate
   b. Status
   c. Length
   d. Width
   e. Surface
   f. Capacity

6.2.2 Printed Output . The one-line report includes a print option as a menu item and as a short-cut key. This printed one-line report includes the same information as the on-screen version.

The old Airfields system has an off-line printed report capability. The printed report can be done in the background as a selection from the main menu in addition to having print capabilities from the screen report display. The format of the printed report is included in Appendix C.

6.3 One-Page Summary Report

The One-Page Summary report presents airfields data using one (printed) page per airfield. The screen output on the present system takes six screens to present one printed page, but with a GUI driving the display, the data can be presented using a single, scrolling screen.

6.3.1 Screen Output. The one-page report displays airfield summary information on the terminal screen, one page per airfield. The One-Page Summary report includes the following information (see Appendix A for detailed descriptions of data elements and Appendix B for screen layouts):

1) Airfield Name

2) Alternate Name

3) Information Date

4) Country Code

5) Status

6) General Information

7) Runways Information

8) Taxiway Information

9) Aprons Information

10) Hardstands Information

11) Navigational Aids Information

12) Lighting Information

13) Communications Information

14) Fuel/POL Storage Information

15) Maintenance Support Information

16) Oxygen/Service Information

17) Equipment Information

18) Logistics Information

19) Housing Information

20) Buildings Information

21) Operator - User Remarks

22) Aircraft Arrival/Departure Rates

6.3.2 Printed Output . The printed One-Page Summary report should be available as a menu option from the screen report, as well as an option on the main manu. This report must include all the on-screen information listed in the previous section (3.2.2). The format of the printed report is included in Appendix C.

6.4 Turnaround Calculator

The turnaround calculator determines a theoretical turnaround of user-specified aircraft through an airfield based on the downtime of that aircraft and the parking space available for that airfield.

6.4.1 Airfield Turnaround Calculation Criteria . The following aircraft data must be supplied by the user to produce the

turnaround report (full descriptions of these data elements can be found in the Airfields User Instructions, included in Appendix B):

1) Aircraft code (up to 3) with a help function which supplies standard aircraft codes, or

2) Aircraft simulation data
   a. Aircraft area (square feet)
   b. Groundtime required (hours)
   c. Minimum load class required or largest aircraft capacity
   d. Runway length required (min)
   e. Taxiway width required (min)

6.4.2 Screen Outputs . The output to the screen for the turnaround report includes first a warning that this report uses a simplistic algorithm in calculating turnaround times and advising the user to check other reference data before making execution decisions. The next output screen provides a brief description of the turnaround algorithm used in this report. The next two screens display the actual formula used to determine the turnaround time. The screen displays the following information for each airfield selected (see Appendix A for detailed descriptions of data elements and Appendix B for screen layouts):

1) Country Name

2) Airfield Name

3) ICAO/FAA Code

4) Coordinate

5) BE Number

6) Alternate Name

7) Hours of Operation

8) Parking Space Available

   a. Aprons (sq ft)
   b. Hardstands (sq ft)
   c. Total sq ft

9) Primary Runway Length

10) Taxiway Width

11) Elevation

12) LCN/Capacity

13) Aircraft Type

14) Sq Ft Required

15) Ground Time

16) Number of Aircraft Parked

17) Turnaround per 24 Hours

6.4.3 Printed Outputs . The output to the printer includes all data displayed on the screen. The format of the printed report is included in Appendix C.

6.5 Selective Data Retrieval Reports

The selective data retrieval reports allow the user to specify what data items to be displayed in the report as well as what airfield data to use.

6.5.1 Selection of Data to be Displayed . The following record information may be selected to be displayed (see Appendix A for detailed descriptions of data elements and Appendix B for screen layouts):

1) Aerodrome Records

a. Aprons
b. Arresting Gear System
c. Base Revetments
d. Hardstands
e. Lighting
f. Parking, other
g. Runways
h. Taxiway

2. Navigational Aids/Comms

a. Air Traffic Control
b. Navigation/Comm Aids
c. Point-to-Point Comm
d. U.S. Comm Facility

3. Maintenance and Servicing

a. Bunkers
b. Defueling Facilities
c. Electronic Maintenance
d. Fuel Stock Level
e. Fuel Storage, off/on Base
f. Ground Power Units
g. Hangars
h. Installation Fuel Dispensing
i. Lubricants and Oils
j. Maintenance Shops
k. Oxygen
l. Refueling Units
m. Starting Units
n. Storage Ordinance

6.5.2 Screen Output . The screen output of the selective data retrieval report displays the data selected by the user in the format specified in the Airfields User Instructions, included in Appendix B.

6.5.3 Printed Output . The printed output of the selective data retrieval report displays the same data as the screen output. The format of the printed report is included in Appendix C.

6.6 Multi-Page Report

The Multi-Page report produces a printed output for the airfields selected by the user. Due to the length of this report, the capability to display the report to terminal screen is not available.

6.6.1 Printed Output . The printed output for the Multi-Page Report prints all the relevant data available for each airfield selected. The format of the printed report is included in Appendix C.

SECTION 7. QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

This section specifies the qualification methods and any special qualification requirements necessary to establish that the Airfields Retrieval System satisfies the requirements of sections 3 through 6.

7.1 Qualification Methods

Qualification testing for the Airfields Retrieval System will be conducted by demonstration and inspection methods. The demonstration of system capabilities shall be conducted on the target workstation.

Demonstrations and inspections will be conducted on three different occasions: (1) during initial functional demonstration (which occurs prior to system integration), (2) during system integration testing, and (3) during final qualification testing/system acceptance.

7.2 Special Qualification Requirements

This section is not applicable to the Airfields Retrieval System.

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SECTION 8. PREPARATION FOR DELIVERY

This section describes the type and characteristics of the delivery media for the Airfields Retrieval System. The section discusses the delivery media for software and documentation.

8.1 Delivery of Software

The Airfields Retrieval System software will be developed in-house. It will be developed and maintained on a Sun Unix computer system. Backups of this system will be placed on available tape media.

8.2 Delivery of Documentation

The required documentation for the Airfields Retrieval System includes the Airfields Retrieval System Software Development Plan (SDP), Software User Manual (SUM), Software Version Description (SVD), Software (Programmer's) Maintenance Manual (SMM), and a Software Test Plan (STP), Report (STR), and Description (STD). The documentation will be delivered on hardcopy and in electronic media WordPerfect 5.1/5.2 format. Some documents will be delivered in WordPerfect 6.1 format.

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SECTION 9. REFERENCES

The following references were used in the preparation of this document:

a. Air Force Systems Command, Software Quality Indicators, Air Force Systems Command Pamphlet Number 800-14, Andrews Air Force Base, D.C., 20 January 1987.

b. Department of Defense (DoD), Defense System Software Development, Department of Defense Standard Number DOD-STD-2167A, Washington, D.C., 29 February 1988.

c. DoD, Defense System Software Quality Program, DoD Standard Number DOD-STD-2168, Washington, D.C., 29 April 1988.

d. Nickerson, Raymond S. and Pew, Richard W., "User-Friendlier Interface", IEEE Spectrum, IEEE, Piscataway, N.J., July 1990.

e. Defense Mapping Agency (DMA), Product Specifications for the Automated Air Facilities Information File (AAFIF), DMA Specification Number PS/1GE/005, St. Louis, MO, October 1987.

f. DSSO, Airfields System 2.0 User Instructions, <reference>, Washington, D.C., 12 May 1990.

g. DSSO, Airfields System 2.0 Programmer Maintenance Guide, <reference>, Washington, D.C., 10 July 1994.

h. Navy Command, Control, and Ocean Surveillance Center, Research, Development, Test & Evaluation Division, User Interface Specifications for the Global Command and Control System (GCCS), <reference>, Version 1.0, October 1994.

i. Joint Data Systems Support Center (JDSSC), Documentation Standards and Publications Style Manual, PM 1-90, 1 August 1990.

j. JDSSC, Standards and Procedures for Software Projects, PM 2-90, 15 MAY 1988.

SECTION 10. TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAFIF	Automated Air Facilities Information File
AFFIS	Airfields Facilities File Information System
ANMCC	Alternate National Military Command Center
BE Number	Base Encyclopedia Number (unique identifier)
CINC	Commander-in-Chief
CRT Report	On-screen report
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
DMA	Defense Mapping Agency
DMAAC	Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center
DoD	Department of Defense
ETC	Enhanced Terminal Capability
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FTF	File Transfer Facility
FTS	File Transfer Service
GCCS	Global Command & Control System (formerly WWMCCS)
GEOLOC	Geographic Location Code
GUI	Graphical User Interface
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
JS	Joint Staff (formerly OJCS)
NCA	National Command Authority
NMCC	National Military Command Center
RDBMS	Relational Data Base Management System
SNF	Secret, No Foreign Dissemination
TELNET	Telecommunications Network
WWMCCS	World Wide Military Command and Control System (now GCCS)

APPENDIX A. AAFIF FILE DESCRIPTION

The following pages contain the Product Specifications for the AAFIF. It has all the database element descriptions and attributes needed to design the Airfields Retrieval System.

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APPENDIX B. AIRFIELDS SYSTEM USER INSTRUCTIONS

The following pages contain the User Instructions for the Airfields System. These instructions describe the layouts and functionality of the menu and on-line report screens in the Airfields Retrieval System.

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APPENDIX C. AIRFIELDS SYSTEM PRINTED REPORT SAMPLES

The following pages contain samples of the printed reports for the Airfields Retrieval System. These samples provide the layouts required to design the Airfields Retrieval System.

The reports have not yet been provided by JEXNC. When they arrive, they will be put here.

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